

Site: M:26/18/1

Rockville Cemetery and Caretaker's House  
Baltimore and Avery Roads

Cemetery estab: 1743  
House Built: 1889  
Architect/Builder: W. R.  
Pumphrey

Private

This site has been used as a burying ground for nearly 250 years. A small Chapel of Ease was erected by the Anglican Church here in 1743; the earliest extant grave marker, that of vestryman John Harding, is dated 1752. Although a second chapel of brick, erected in the early 19th century, was abandoned for a new Christ Church in the town of Rockville, the cemetery remained in general use. In 1880 the Rockville Cemetery Association incorporated to hold and manage the grounds, building a caretaker's house nine years later. The cemetery area, now increased to almost 27 acres, contains plots for many long-standing Rockville families.

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. M:26/18/1

Magi No. 1651715108

DOE ☐ yes ☒ noNR eligible ☐ yes ☐ no  
contrib. element in H.D. ☐

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Rockville Cemetery

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 1350 Baltimore Road ☐ not for publicationcity, town Rockville ☐ vicinity of congressional district 8state Maryland county Montgomery (RV Planning Area 18)

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <u>Cemetery</u>

## 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Rockville Cemetery Associationstreet & number 1350 Baltimore Road telephone no.:city, town Rockville state and zip code Maryland 20850

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Land Records liber Tstreet & number Prince George's Courthouse folio 673city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland National Capital Park & Planning Commissiondate 1976 ☐ federal ☒ state ☒ county ☐ localpository for survey records Park Historian's Office, 8700 Needwood Roadcity, town Derwood state Maryland

## 7. Description

Survey No. M:26/18/1

### Condition

☒ excellent  
☒ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Rockville Cemetery lies between the Rockville Civic Center property to the north and Baltimore Road to the south, bisected by a City-owned 1.8209 acre strip of land following Little Falls Branch from Baltimore road to the Civic Center. (See Map, Attachment 7.2) Avery Road is the west boundary and an apartment complex the east boundary. The cemetery is in two sections. The older west section, accessed from Avery road, is comprised of 7.7 acres in three parcels. The east 16.87 acre newer section is accessed by a circular private road accessed from Baltimore road at the east and west ends. Geographically, the cemetery lies on the stream banks along Little Falls with the highest elevation, 419 feet, on Avery Road, dropping to 300 feet at the stream and climbing back to 370 feet at the east property line.

The older section is laid out in a series of terraces with a "U"-shaped macadam drive from top to bottom connected by drives and grassed walkways. Concrete stairs from the drives provide access to the terraces. Mature hardwood trees of champion size shade the walks and drives, and tall evergreens recall the 19th century tradition of living memorials. Broken stretches of a 19th century iron fence remain in poor repair along Avery Road.

The character of the old section of the cemetery is varied. Although its use as religious chapel and church yard dates to 1738, its continuous use and subdivision into family plots has placed pre-revolutionary, federal, and Victorian stones next to recently carved crisp polished marble. Some of the family plots are enclosed by decorative iron fencing, others by granite or cement curbing, some by boxwood edgings. Prominent family markers with smaller individual stones mark other family plots. The burial sites are not organized in a strict gridwork, but almost in a patchwork fashion within and without the family plot structure. The memorials themselves vary from a 1752 four-inch thick stone decorated with carved tassel and drape, hourglass and skull and crossbones, to simple inscribed tombstones, tall Victorian obelisks, broken columns and urns, to elaborate free-standing stone crypts and mortuary temples with stained glass windows and brass grillwork. Vandalism is evident in ornaments broken from bases and overturned tombstones, but the cemetery placement well back from the road and the presence of an on-site caretaker has reduced its incidence.

continued on attachment 7.1

Description (continued) : Rockville Cemetery

The caretaker and family are housed in a symmetrical 2-1/2 story, frame vernacular Victorian house located just inside the entrance from Avery Road. Located on a steep hill, the house faces north, fronting on the cemetery with the south, or rear portion of the fieldstone foundation above grade. The 1889 house has a side-gabled rectangular east-west rear portion with a front gabled wing, (or stem) forming a "T" shape. A one-story verandah wraps around the three sides of the stem. The cross-gable roof is covered with composition shingles and there are two brick interior chimneys in the rear east-west portion. The exterior, including cornerboards, cornice, and any decorative sidings, has been clad with vinyl siding and the shutters removed, although the turned wooden porch posts remain. A terraced vegetable garden is southwest of the house and several outbuildings are to the west.

The west facade is composed of the west gabled end and the stem of the "T". There are small square ventilator panels at all gable peaks. The west gable end has a pair of windows centered on the second story, another pair centered on the first story, and one window is in the exposed foundation. The north side of the gable end has an exterior door on the first story, and one window is centered on the first story of the stem.

The north (front) gabled end has a pair of windows centered on the second story and a pair centered on the first story.

The east gabled end has two windows evenly spaced on the second story and a pair of windows on the first story. An exterior door is on the north side, first story, of the east gable and one window is centered on the first story of the stem.

The three-bay south (rear) facade has an unrelieved second story. The first story has one window in each bay. The exposed basement foundation has an attached shed-roofed porch with a cement floor. Two square wood posts connected by a plain stick and rail balustrade support the porch roof on the west half. There is one window in the west bay and a flush-mounted modern exterior door in the center bay. The east bay of the porch is enclosed by vertical siding with a wood panel exterior door on its west side.

Outbuildings

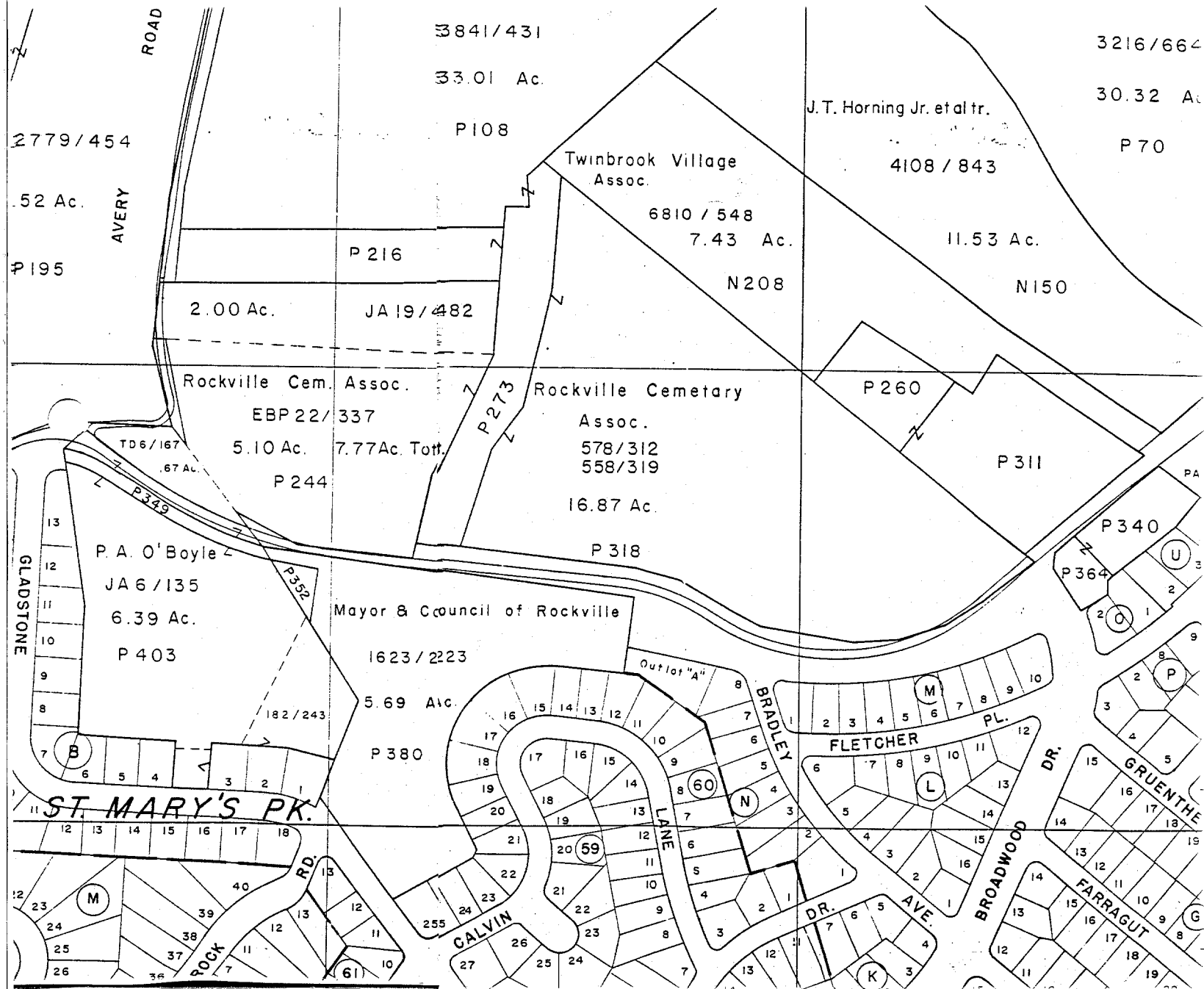
Two frame garden and utility sheds are located a distance west of the house. Both face north. The larger one is square with a fieldstone foundation which is exposed on the south and clad with German siding. It has a flared-eave hipped pyramidal roof covered with patterned tin shingles. There is a double door on the north side. A smaller square one also has a fieldstone base, but is clapboard siding, a side-gabled roof and a single battened door.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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SECTION 7 PAGE 2

Description (continued)

Rockville Cemetery: Map GR 562, Copyright State Department of  
Assessments & Taxation; Office of Supervisor of Assessments,  
Montgomery County, Maryland. 1967.



## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
				local history

Specific dates 1738 site, 1889 bldg. Builder/Architect W.R.Pumphrey, Sr.

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D  
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

### Significance

The history of the Rockville Cemetery links the settlement and colonial period of this area to the present time. Records document nearly 250 years of continuous use for this site. Since 1880 the property has been owned by the Rockville Cemetery Association which built the Superintendent's house in 1889. The grounds have been enlarged and modernized over time, but the original two acre site and some of the earliest gravesites are extant.

### ROCKVILLE HISTORIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN DATA:

1. Historic context theme(s): Religion
2. Geographic Organization: Piedmont, Montgomery County, City of Rockville
3. Chronological Period(s): Contact and Settlement (1600-1750)
4. Resource type: cemetery, single family residence

### History and Support

The new parish of Prince George's was formed by the Anglican church in 1726 to serve the inhabitants of the rapidly growing northern and western parts of Prince George's County. 1/ The 1719 chapel at the mouth of Rock Creek (later Georgetown) was named the Parish Church by a vote of 49 to 26 on August 13, 1728. The minority parish members considered this chapel site too inconvenient and began a subscription for building a church "in the upper part of the parish". 2/

Land for this new chapel, the site of the present Rockville Cemetery, was first mentioned in the Vestry records of July 23, 1738 when the vestry resolved:

That a memorandum should be made that as Mr. Thomas Williams was so kind as to offer two acres of land being part of land called Mill Land for the building of a Chappell on that the Vestry accepts the same.

continued on page 8.1

Statement of Significance/ History (continued) :  
Rockville Cemetery

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The tract "Mill Land" was granted to Edward Dawson in 1726. Lying "at the head of a glade on a branch of Rock Creek" it was approximately one mile northeast of what became the center of Rockville. Thomas Williams of the plantation "Three Sisters" (in Lanham, Prince George's County) leased this site for a water mill by 1731, and in 1734 purchased the entire 164 acre tract from the Dawsons. 3/ 4/

The church histories and vestry records for the next decade document both the enlargement and completion of the parish church at Rock Creek and the beginnings of the new Rock Creek Chapel. The similarity in name and scarcity of details have resulted in some confusion in dating construction stages of these buildings. Both the vestry records and church historians writing in the mid-19th century are silent on the exact beginning of the chapel/cemetery site. But many entries from the contemporary documents can be placed in context. (Appendix A Attachment 8.6 - 8.11) sets out the available information chronologically, giving some idea of size, architectural detail and materials used in these 18th century buildings, and the development of the "Chappell Yard"--today's cemetery. A small building constructed of weatherboarded planks and lop shingled roof was in operation by 1744. It was probably erected in 1734 when an assessment was made "toward building a new church", for by 1744 the General Assembly acted "to name the Chappell, a Chappell of Ease and the former Church the Parish Church."

In 1751 Thomas Nicholls contracted to build a fence around the Chapel Yard, to measure 100 by 96 feet with two gates four feet wide "as it is in the Church". Charles Haymond was hired to "grubb the yard and to clear the trees all out of same and to fell the trees for 15 feet distant all around the laid railles."5/

The earliest extant grave marker now in the cemetery was located within this yard. Long time vestryman John Harding was born in 1685 and buried at this site in 1752. 6/ Mr. Harding was one of the original 26 petitioners for the new chapel; his descendants would occupy the Harding lands directly opposite the cemetery site until the 20th century. 7./ The Harding grave marker is a weathered stone, carved with a skull and crossbones and an hourglass motif. Its primitive carvings contrast with nearby modern monuments of finely carved Italian marble and polished brown stone.

In 1753, the vestry voted to set up a system to record births, marriages, and burials of parish members. However, no documentation exists for the earliest burials. Many of the earliest grave sites still extant mark the graves of families allied to the Williams and other nearby plantation owners. The names of the Beattys, Clagetts,

Statement of Significance/ History (continued) :  
Rockville Cemetery

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Hillearys, O'Neals, Owens, and Bealls are a roll call of early families in the area.

In 1754 a 20 by 20 foot addition was made to the "backside" of the chapel, along with an eight foot entry porch. The addition was to be weatherboarded and planked "as laid in the original chapel" and the roof was to be shingled with "good white oak or cypress shingles. Later the entire building was raised another nine inches, stone foundations were laid and another 20 foot square addition enlarged the building. Appendix A lists additions of aisles, galleries, pews and windows to this vernacular church building.

During the century from 1734 to 1837 the Mill Land tract surrounding the chapel/cemetery site remained the property of the Williams family. The last half of the 18th century saw the vicinity, especially around the nearby crossroads, develop into an infant community. The chapel bordered the road to Rock Creek bridge. Other roads led to the market centers of Georgetown or Frederick, to the mills sites on creeks and to the other Church, the Presbyterian Meeting House at Captain John, generating social and commercial settlement of the area. One of Thomas Williams' grandsons, William Prather Williams, laid out town lots around the courthouse when this crossroads became the county seat of the new Montgomery County. First platted as "Williamsburg", it was later renamed Rockville. 8/

The original chapel was replaced by a new brick, two-story building between 1802 and 1808, but by 1817 this building was so deteriorated that the congregation members agreed to move into Rockville. The brick church was torn down, and some materials reused in the construction of a new Christ Church on Washington Street. (See survey site M:26/11/11) 9/ The various enlargements and final demolition of the chapel buildings in the cemetery make the precise location of the original chapel difficult to pinpoint, although in 1894 the Ladies Auxillary of the Cemetery Association announced that they had uncovered the foundation stones of the earliest chapel. These foundations are no longer in evidence. 10/

Richard J. Bowie purchased "Mill Land" and other parcels north of the Baltimore Road in 1837. 11/ His estate, Glen View, was in sight of the cemetery. In 1877 a new road was cut through the property and the cemetery's western boundary fronted on this road. This road ran from Baltimore Road to Muncaster Mill Road, past Horner's Mill at Rock Creek from which it took its name. Horner's Mill Road is now called Avery Road. 12/

The cemetery owned by Christ Church remained in general use, although both the Catholics and Baptists had their own burying grounds by the mid-19th century. Many families had their own small plots on their



Statement of Significance/ History (continued) :  
Rockville Cemetery

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lands, but by 1860 the cemetery was so crowded that the Vestry resolved that no more burials could take place without consent of the Rector and vestryman and only after public notice in the newspaper.

The general conditions and lack of maintenance at the cemetery grounds were so bad by 1873 that they prompted an editorial in the Montgomery County Sentinel in which the cemetery "Where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep" was termed "not an inviting spot". (Attachment 8.11) The Sentinel mentioned the sandstone tombstone of another Harding, "Henry Harding, died March, 1773", but not the grave of his father, John. 13/

The move to expand the cemetery grounds, first discussed by the vestry in 1855, was not successful until 1880 when Judge Bowie donated 5 acres of land to the Vestry. 14/ At the same time an independent corporation was formed to hold and manage the cemetery grounds. Since that time the Rockville Cemetery Association has existed for that purpose, selling cemetery lots to persons of all religions.

In 1889 the Association contracted with local carpenter William Reuben Pumphrey "to build a tenant house within the enclosure of Rockville Cemetery, the building "to be a comfortable structure...to be occupied by a man who will have general supervision of the grounds". 15/ This cottage lies just east of the cemetery gates. It is built on a slope, T-shaped with projecting front gable, and a full width porch. Victorian elements are present in the long narrow windows fronting on this porch, and some turned, wooden spindle porch posts. The majority of the windows are 6/6, but few decorative details are present. In 1980 the old frame sheathing was covered with vinyl siding, but one of the original frame outbuildings is extant. This raised structure is square, with splayed eaves supported by small brackets. It retains its patterned tin roof. A later outbuilding of is also present.

The builder of the house is buried within a large mausoleum with granite urns and stained glass windows. William R. Pumphrey was the second generation of local carpenters and undertakers. His father, William E. Pumphrey, died in 1887 and is buried nearby. Later generations of Pumphreys specialized in the mortuary side of the business and ceased to be known as carpenters.

Two more acres were added to the cemetery land in 1890, donated by Catherine Holland Williams Bowie, widow of Judge Bowie. (See Plat 21d, Attachment 8.12) In 1897, 16 bodies were reinterred here after their removal from the Baptist Cemetery in Rockville, due to the road realignment and development around Falls Road and Montgomery Avenue. Both the Bowies, along with many of the town's 19th century citizens, are buried here.

Statement of Significance/ History (continued) :  
Rockville Cemetery

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The Cemetery Association purchased an additional 16.18 acre parcel of land east of the original site in 1933. 16/ Most of the modern burials are on this acreage.

Asphalt paths and roads with pebbled concrete curbing now wind beneath the towering trees on the original part of the cemetery. Around the perimeter of the older section, some portions of the 19th century ornamental iron fencing remain. Various styles of grave markers and monuments represent the resting places of individuals and families. Some of the family groupings cover more than a hundred years of family lines.

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Footnotes:

1. The volume containing The Records of Prince George's Parish bears the date 1726 on its cover, but the vestry records begin with the 1719 list of subscribers for building the chapel at Rock Creek (later St. Paul's, Georgetown). These vestry records were used for most of the extant church histories; the microfilmed copy was used for this form (Reel #117 at Rockville Public Library).
2. Ethan Allen, History of Prince George's Parish, Montgomery County (1860-61). Maryland Historical Society manuscript Collection, Manuscript #376, p. 7 and vestry records for August, 1728.
3. Prince George's County Land Records T/109 (1734)(Dawsons to Thomas Williams) and Prince George's County Debt Books.
4. Rev. George Murdoch was paid 36 pounds of tobacco for recording the deed November 30, 1738 at Prince George's County Land Records T/673.
5. Vestry records for August and November, 1751.
6. Harding family information is found in genealogies, wills, plat and Land Records. John Harding's Will proved 5 February, 1752 is recorded at Frederick County Will Book A, folio 74-75.
7. The Harding lands during the 19th century lay on the south side of Baltimore Road, and most of the Hardings were Catholic. Catherine Jane Harding Maddox (b. 1824) donated part of her farm to St. Mary's for the expansion of the Catholic cemetery, directly opposite the gates to the Rockville Cemetery. The southern portion of Harding/Maddox land is the later subdivision of "Janeta". (Family Histories and Montgomery County Land Records.)
8. One of John Harding's grandsons was Robert Owen, who was also the nephew of local tavern keeper Lawrence Owen. Robert Owen contracted with the vestry to build the vestry room addition in 1764. (See Appendix A, Attachment 8.6-8.11).

Statement of Significance/ History (continued) :  
Rockville Cemetery

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9. No records of the vestry for 1773-1790 exist. After the Revolution the American branch of the Church of England adopted the name Protestant Episcopal Church; Rock Creek Chapel became Christ Church.
10. A short history of the cemetery and church is given in the "Constitution and By-Laws of the Rockville Cemetery Association". This undated brochure, apparently written in the early 20th century, includes the mention of 1894 events. Maud Wilson Betts' 1975 church history, "Piscataway to Prince George's Parish", includes a photo of the vicinity.
11. Land and Tax Records 1777-1887, Plats and history of "Glen View". Survey M:26/17/1.
12. Plat recorded at Montgomery County Land Records EBP16/380. The 1879 Hopkins Atlas shows this new road.
13. Montgomery County Sentinel, May 30, 1873.
14. In April 1855 a committee was formed to pursue an enlarged "Union Protestant" Graveyard, and on February 7, 1860 the Senate of Maryland passed an Act enabling the Church Vestry to hold 15 acres, but no further mention of enlargement occurs at that time. The cemetery was never known as the Rockville Union Cemetery, despite some references to it by that name.
15. Sentinel, October 18, 1889.
16. Land Records 558/319 and 578/312.

Statement of Significance/ History (continued) :  
Rockville Cemetery

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APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGY OF BUILDING PROGRAM - PRINCE GEORGE'S PARISH

Rock Creek Church (Georgetown)  
Later St. Paul's

Rock Creek Chapel (Rockville)  
Later Christ Church

1719 - Subscriptions to build a chapel  
on part of Capt. Bealls land at the  
mouth of Rock Creek.

1725 - Repairs to Chapel

1726 - Contract for a Vestry House,  
16 X 12 feet overjettied, with inside  
chimneys, 8 foot (roof) pitch, to put  
floor in Church, engaged George Beall  
for the work.

1727 - Bingle Page to build 14 pews  
and a place for clerk to sit.

August, 1728 - Voted 49-26 that Rock Creek would be the Parish Church, but  
the minority of 26 began subscription for Church in "the upper part of the  
parish."

1731 - Sent to London for: 5 Casements  
(windows) 30 X 17 inches long and 5  
lights (panes) the same; 10 lights 21  
X 17; 2 lights 23 X 11; and surplice.

1733 - Building a pailling (fence)  
around church with gate.

1733/34 - Contract with Bingle Page  
and Benjamin Perry to build a gallery  
with seats, and for 8 "good and  
substantial new blocks of locust or  
chestnut to the church" (Path stepping  
blocks.)

1734 - Sent to London for 6 sash  
windows 7 X 3 feet long with lines and  
pulleys...one single light (pane) 3  
feet by 18 inches.

Statement of Significance/ History (continued)  
Rockville Cemetery: Appendix A - Chronology of Building Program

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Rock Creek Church (Georgetown)  
Later St. Paul's

Rock Creek Chapel (Rockville)  
Later Christ Church

1735 - Sent to London for 5 lights of diamond cut glass 5 feet long to be divided in the middle, one half in a casement and the other half fixt.

1737 - Mr. John Chew promised to buy glass for left hand of the Church- will be 76 panes @ 1 shilling 6 pence per.

1738 - Thomas Williams donates 2 acres of "Mill Land" for the building of a chapel.

1739 - Rev. Murdoch paid for recording deed for 2 acres of ground to build a chapel.

1741 - Sent to London for Bible and Common Prayer Book for Chapel.

1744 - Acts of Assembly, Chapter 2 (1744) Former Church to be the Parish Church.

1744 - Completion of 3 years of repairs to church, fence and pews.

1750 - Payment to Church Sexton, Richard Peck for 3.

1743 - Assessment of tobacco per poll toward building a new church

1744 - Acts of Assembly, Chapter 2 (1744). Chapel already built to be made a Chapel of Ease, Prince George's Parish.

1748 - Rock Creek Chapel to have services every other Sunday in place of Paint Branch Chapel.

1750 - Payment to Chapel Sexton, Susan Beatty for 2.

Statement of Significance/ History (continued)  
Rockville Cemetery: Appendix A - Chronology of Building Program

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Rock Creek Church (Georgetown)  
Later St. Paul's

Rock Creek Chapel (Rockville)  
Later Christ Church

1750 - John Clagett to build a gallery and a reading desk with room for a clerk and a pulpit.

1751 - Thomas Nicholls to rail in (fence) the Chapel Yard. "Chappell Yard to be 100 by 96 feet with 2 gates 4 feet wide as it is at the Church."

Also to make rail around communion table; chancel to be 5 feet wide and 6-1/2 feet long and lower to be railed 10 inches.

1751 - Charles Haymond to "grubb the Chapel Yard and clear the trees all out of same, to fell all trees for 15 feet distant all around the laid railles."

1754 - Simon Nicholls to repair and amend Chapel "To make an amendment of 20 foot square to backside of Chappell; to be weatherboarded and planked as laid in said Chappell, whole of Chappell and Amendment to be shingled with good white oak or cypress singles"

Amendment would have windows and shutters, pulpit and desk and one door to backside

"One 8 foot square porch to be put on the front, the whole to be underpinned with stone."

1754 - Simon Nicholls paid 8,460 lbs of tobacco.

1755 - Nicholls to raise Chapel 9 inches higher and put up 2 horse blocks.

Statement of Significance/ History (continued)  
Rockville Cemetery: Appendix A - Chronology of Building Program

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Rock Creek Church (Georgetown)  
Later St. Paul's

Rock Creek Chapel (Rockville)  
Later Christ Church

June, 1761 - Agreement with Nicholas Haymond for work: "5 windows of 18 lights in each, and 1 window above in gallery with 8 lights.

Chapel Yard to be posted with posts 4 feet long, two feet in the ground, 2 feet behind the old post with 3 pins in each post...Three gates to yard to be made good and railles set to rights, if new ones be wanting to be put in place of those that are rotten."

1764 - Robert Owen to build a vestry room "20 X 20 feet, 7 foot 6 inch pitch; planked above and below, planed lop shingles..mantlepiece, back and hearth of stone."

1767 - Another 20 foot square addition to the front of the Chapel.

1768 - Rock Creek Church is much deteriorated, pulled down.

1769-1770 - Gallery built in east end and new pews (26) and several private seats to be built.

1771 - Bills in Assembly to petition for new brick and stone church on site of present one.

(No Vestry Minutes/Records 1773-1790)

1774 - Advertisement for contract for new church to be built four miles from Georgetown, between Monocacy and Seneca Church to be 50 feet square, walls of brick 22-1/2 inches thick on first floor, 18 on second, stone foundations, cypress shingle. (Location of this Church is not determined.)

Statement of Significance/ History (continued)  
Rockville Cemetery: Appendix A - Chronology of Building Program

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Rock Creek Church (Georgetown)  
Later St. Paul's

Rock Creek Chapel (Rockville)  
Later Christ Church

1794 - Chapel in ruinous condition,  
funds to build new one not available.

1802-1808 - Construction of 2-story,  
brick church, Christ Episcopal Church.

1817 - Church unsuitable for worship  
due to inconvenient arrangement and  
poor workmanship.

1820 - Subscription for new church to  
be built on South Washington Street in  
Rockville.



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M:26/18/1

Records of Prince George's Parish, church histories by Ethan Allen (1861), Rev. Wayland (1845) Maud Betts (1975). Prince George's, Montgomery and Frederick County Land, Will and Plat records. Records of the Rockville Cemetery Association; Family histories and genealogies; MHT forms for "Glen View" and Christ Episcopal Church.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 26.64 acres

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle scale \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Anne Cissel	J. Christensen	Arch. description
organization	Peerless Rockville	date	October, 1986
street & number	P.O. Box 4262	telephone	762-0096
city or town	Rockville	state	Maryland 20850

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

Statement of Significance/ History (continued)  
Rockville Cemetery: Montgomery County Sentinel May 30, 1873

THE OLD CHURCHYARD.—About a mile from Rockville, on the farm of Judge Bowte, is an old graveyard, located there by the ancestors of a generation that has passed away. It lies near the Baltimore road, and, at present, is not an inviting spot, though one could there spend profitably an hour or two among the tombs, over which the storms of more than a century have spent their force, the sleepers beneath unconscious of their fury. We wandered over this enclosure, an evening of two ago, in company with the estimable lady of our esteemed Judge, who pointed out to us the various places of interest. An old, gray, sandstone, surrounded by undergrowth, lay flat on the ground, and over the remains of one who had been laid in that lonely spot more than a century ago. Time had made its impress upon the stone, as it does upon all things else, but the inscription was still legible, and was, "Henry Harding, died March, 1775." The age we did not make out. What mighty events have transpired since that time, when Maryland was a province of the British Crown; George III. was on the throne of England; but none now living were his subjects, and the Revolution had not taken place. But we must not pursue this train of thought. Yet, here, where—

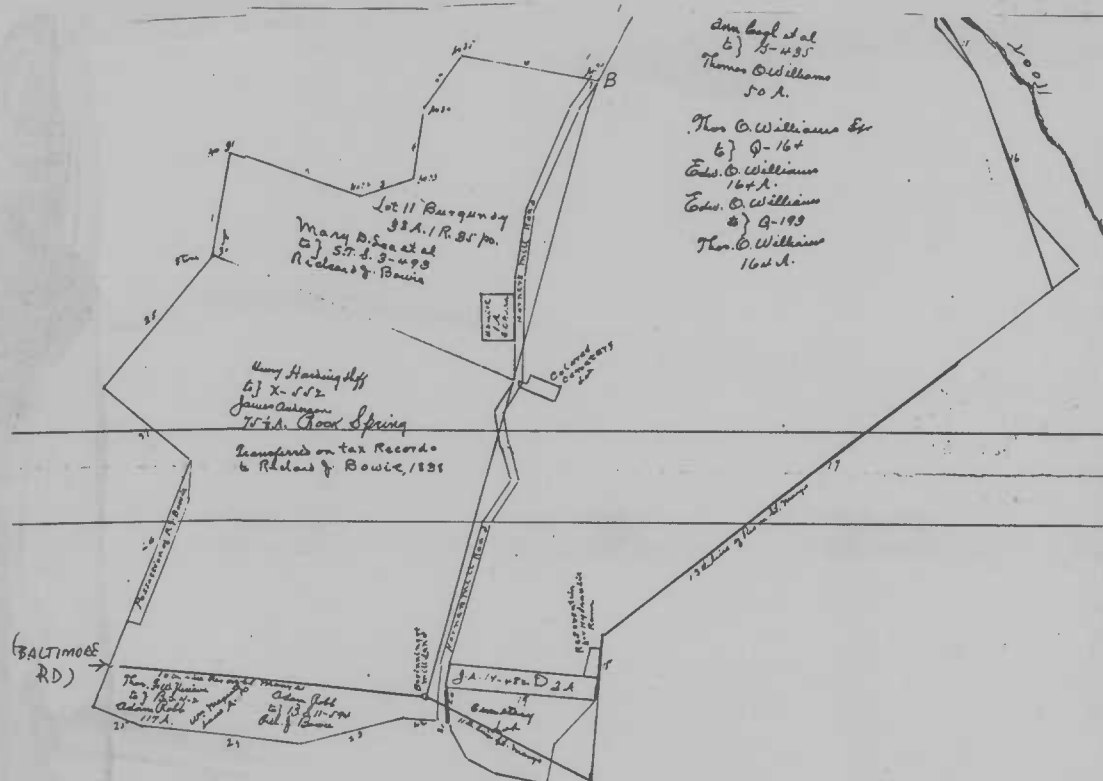
"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,"

are others who have been deposited there, of more recent date. Several of the graves are enclosed—some have tombstones that affection has placed there, while other graves are nameless and unknown. It was a burying-ground common to all, but is now not much used owing to the opening of others in the past few years, and it may afford a melancholy pleasure to those who have kindred and friends buried there; to learn, that a movement is now being made to open again, and beautify and adorn the old graveyard—lay out walks and improve the spot in every particular. In response to an invitation to effect this end, of members of Christ Church, Rockville, Rev. James B. Axtell, will preach a sermon in the Episcopal Church, Rockville, Sunday evening, June 1st, at 8 o'clock, "On the Duty of the Dead imposed by Religion." Text: Genesis, 35th., 23. to 26. vs. Joseph's command concerning his own bones.

No more fitting place for a cemetery could be found, and our people owe it to themselves to beautify and adorn this spot, and consecrate it as a burial ground for them and theirs when they shall be called to sleep with their fathers.

Statement of Significance/ History (continued)

Rockville Cemetery: Plat 21d " Rock Spring, Burgundy, Mill Land", 1889  
Collection Montgomery County Historical Society



Scale 30 paces to one inch.

Plan of parts of Rock Spring, Burgundy and Mill Land. Copied from plat made by George M. Anderson, County Surveyor June 1889.

- A shows the present beginning
- B shows the beginning of the farm Mary D. Lee et al
- C shows the beginning of Mill Land from Meredith H. Williams and the beginning of Rock Spring purchased from Dr. James Anderson
- D shows the lot conveyed by Catherine L. Bowie to Knoxville Cemetery Association Aug. 5th, 1890 and a piece of land, Robert R. Bowie


ROCK SPRING  
BURGUNDY  
MILL LAND

PLAT 21d

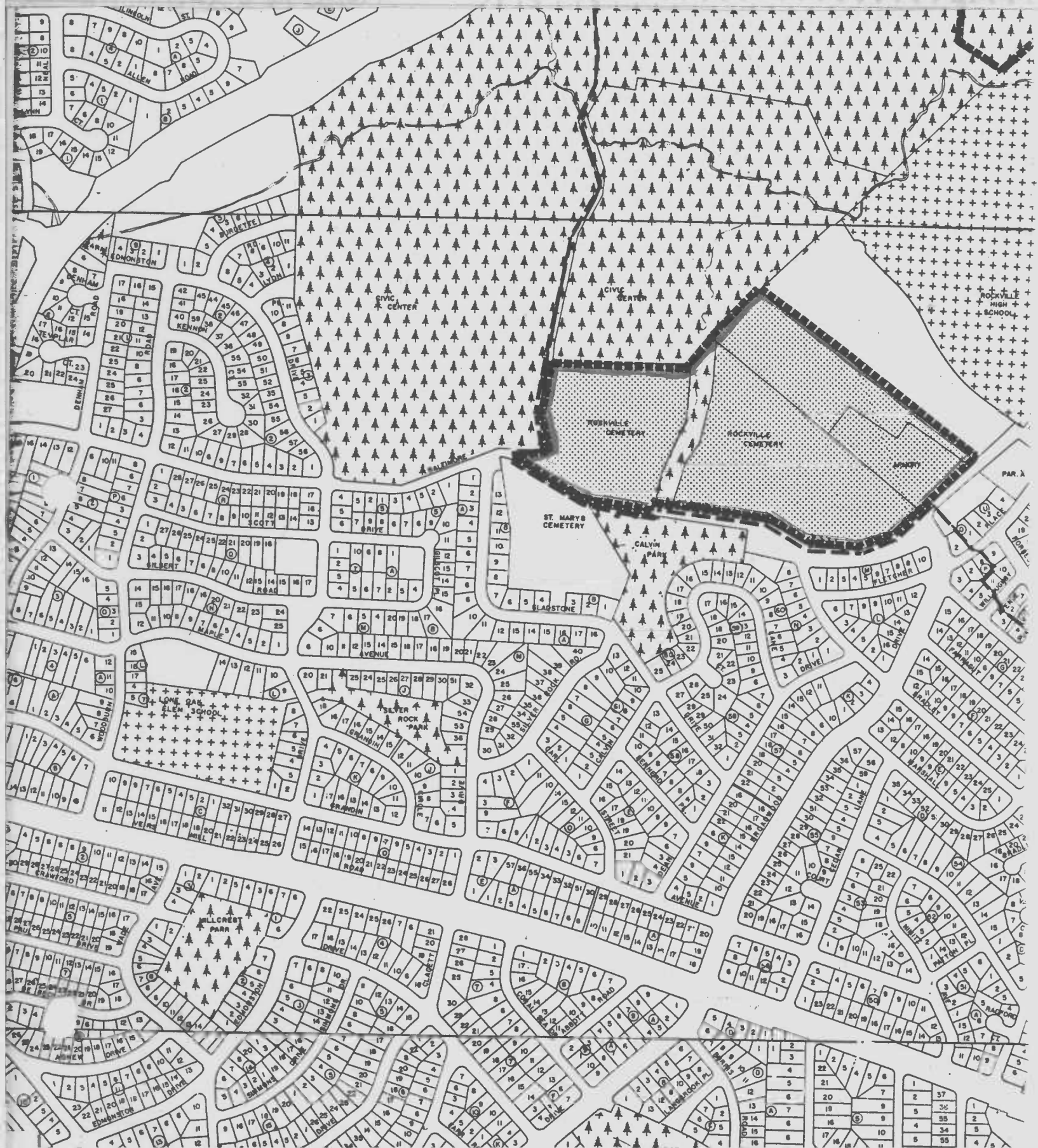
COLLECTION MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY

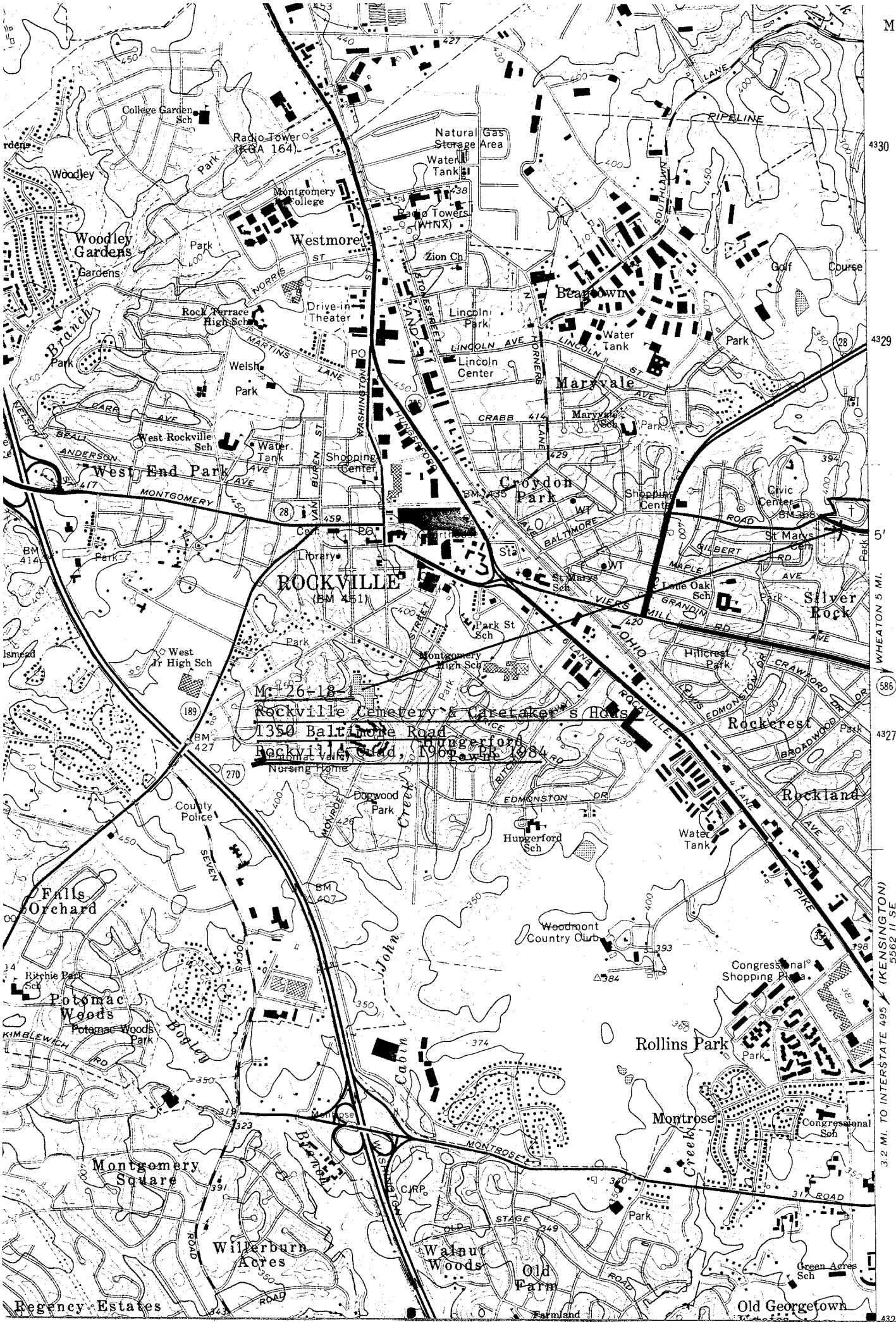
1982  
City of Rockville  
scale: 1" = 600'

M:26/18/1

18  Rockville Cemetery

Baltimore Road

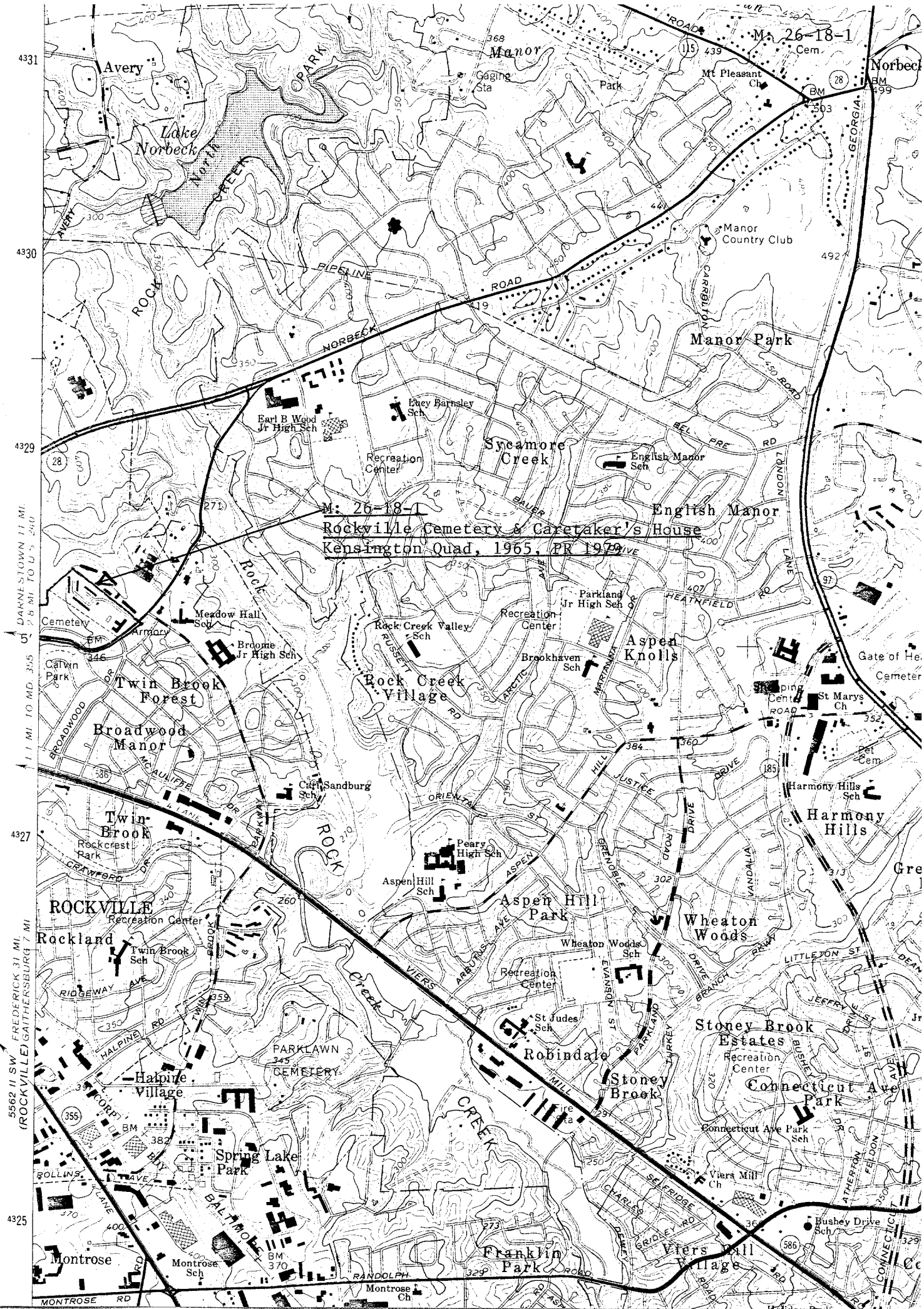




M: 26-18-1  
Rockville Cemetery & Caretaker's House  
1350 Baltimore Road  
Rockville, Md., 1960-1984

WHEATON 5 MI.  
3.2 MI. TO INTERSTATE 495 (KENSINGTON)  
5562 II SE







RICHARD H. ANDREWS  
424-8282  
1608 FARRAGUT AVE.  
ROCKVILLE, MD 20851

12863307

M:26/18/1

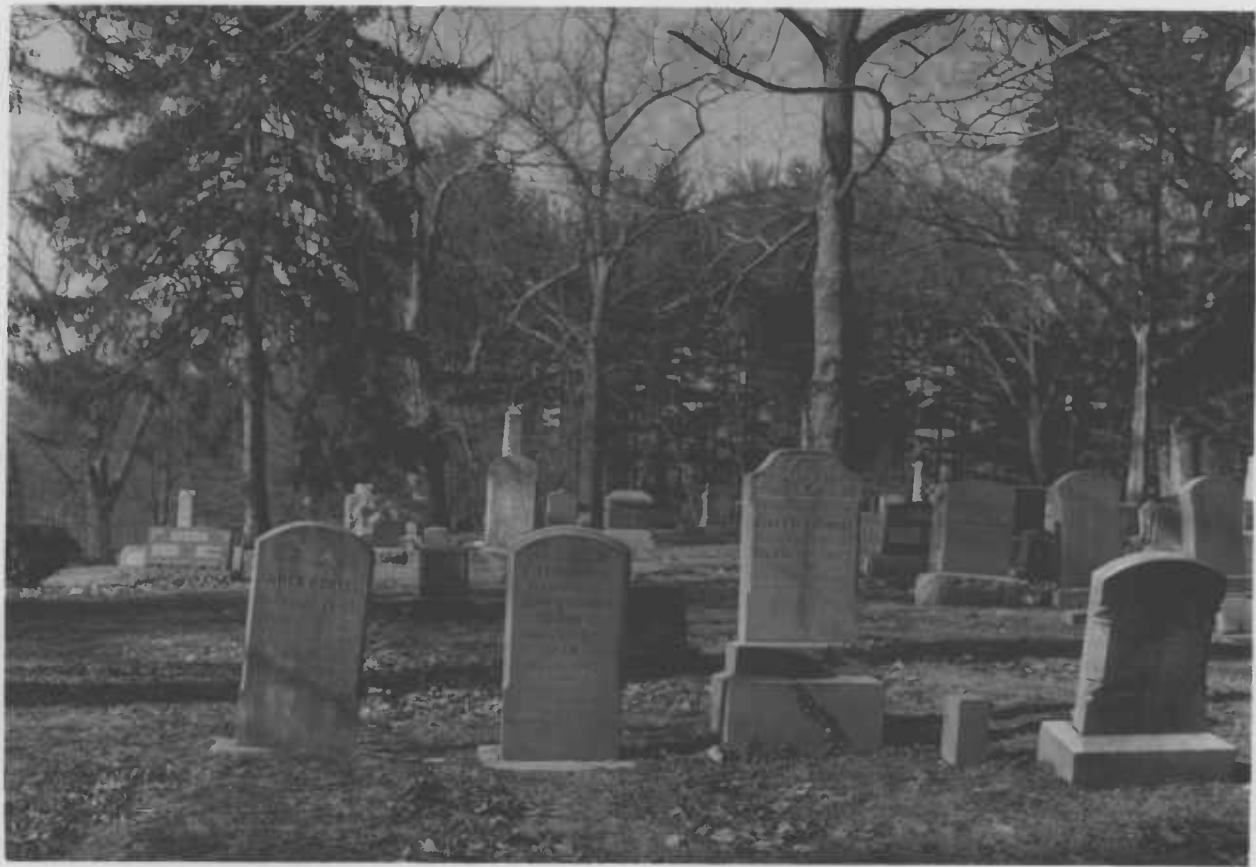
Rockville Cemetery  
Baltimore&Avery Road  
Rockville, Md. 20851

Dean Evangelista

date:6/1987 elevation: NW

NW elevation





RICHARD H. ANDREWS

404-8252

100 E. BACHTMAN

ROCKVILLE, MD.

M:26/18/1

Rockville Cemetery

Baltimore&Avery Road

Rockville, Md. 20851

Richard Andrews

date: 6/1987 elevation:NW

12863412

Elevation



RICHARD H. ANDREWS  
424-8282  
1608 FARRAGUT AVE.  
ROCKVILLE, MD 20851

M:26/18/1  
Rockville Cemetery  
Baltimore&Avery Road  
Rockville, Md. 20851  
Richard Andrews  
date:6/1987 elevation:NW

*Elevation*

128634/6